

DR. LEFFERTY

A BOLD JUDGE.

THEY'RE FREE AGAIN

A BEER PARLOR

THE YOUNG MAN'S DILEMMA.

THE D

THE FUN

Makes An Eloquent Appeal for the Education of the White Boys.

That Is What Mr. Hudson, of South Carolina, Seems to Be.

The Two Escaped Female Convicts Get Another Taste of Liberty

What Is Going on in the Social World.

Was the Subject of a Very Humorous Police Court Trial.

Arrested in a Back Yard, Charged with Attempting to Enter a Lady's Room.

She is afraid to use Pearlina. She admits that it does just what it claims for her, that it will save her time, take away the drudgery, and do the work better; but she argues that it does all that it claims to do.

News and

SENSATIONAL WORDS ON THE QUESTION

Of the Race—He Maintains That a Condition and Not a Theory Confronts Us. A Dark Picture He Draws.

Richmond, Va., July 24.—(Special.)—The editorial appeared in the last issue of The Richmond Christian Advocate, the leading Methodist organ in the south on the negro question, written by J. J. Lefferty. Among other things he says:

The northern people for the war were drawn toward the plantation peasantry of the south. The lot of the fat and fun-loving negro, the happiest working class on earth, was for years pictured as a bitter bondage; the slave was represented as longing for freedom and during the war playing through the phantasmagoria of the cotton thread the rich and the poor of the nation. These moving through mistaken fancy, and much more of the same sort, stirred the philanthropic heart of the cotton thread and the rich and the poor of the nation. These moving through mistaken fancy, and much more of the same sort, stirred the philanthropic heart of the cotton thread and the rich and the poor of the nation.

HE DEFIES THE SUPREME COURT

In One of His Orders Concerning This Dispensary Law—He Denounces the Search Feature of That Law.

Columbia, S. C., July 24.—(Special.)—The dispensary battle is now raging fast and furious. The threats of impeaching Judge Hudson for his decision permanently enforcing this dispensary at Darlington and his later decree refusing to grant the state police an order to search an alleged liquor dealer's house and confiscate his property, have had no intimidating effect on him, and today he put still another nail in the dispensary coffin by calling upon the Darlington dispensary people to show cause next Friday why they should not be ruled for contempt of court in reopening this dispensary.

BY JUMPING FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Captain Maddox Had Almost Succeeded in Getting Them Back to His Farm. Other News of Augusts.

Augusta, Ga., July 24.—(Special.)—The two negro women, Nora Lay and Susie Mitchell, who escaped from the state penitentiary at Maddox's farm on the 5th of this month, and who were recaptured in August, Friday night by Lieutenant Cartledge, have escaped again.

BOSSIP AND NEWS OF ATLANTA

Marriages of Interest Throughout Georgia—What People You Know Are Doing.

The engagement of Miss Nell Horn and Mr. Roby Robinson is announced, the wedding being set for some day during the middle of September. This will be a pleasant surprise to the many friends of the young people, who are among the most popular members of Atlanta society.

MUCH CONFLICTING TESTIMONY ADDUCED

Judge Calhoun Says It Must Go, or the Proprietors Will Go to the Chain—Other Police News.

John Anderson's restaurant and beer parlor is a bad place, says Sergeant Jennings and Patrolman Lockhart. It is quiet and orderly a place as there is in Atlanta according to four white men and as many negroes. John Anderson must keep his restaurant quiet, or else John and all his comrades will go to the chain, says Judge Calhoun.

HELP WANTED—Man

SALARY or commission to agents to sell the most useful and novel invention of the times. It is a simple, practical, and reliable device for saving space in the home. It is a simple, practical, and reliable device for saving space in the home.

WEATHER FORECAST AND SYNOPSIS.

Again it has been very warm in Atlanta. Yesterday was one of the three hottest days this year, on each of which the temperature was up to 95 degrees. Hot weather was also reported in other parts of Georgia.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The only through car lines from Atlanta to the old reliable Richmond and Danville. The Vestibule Limited leaves Atlanta 12 noon. The fast mail 7 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Man

A LADY, who is a graduate of a college, desires a position in a school or office. She is a native of the South and has a good knowledge of English and French.

WANTED—Boys and young men

WANTED—Boys and young men who are educated, to send for catalogue of the University of the South, which is a complete catalogue of the University of the South.

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Platt's Chlorides,
The True Disinfectant
An odorless liquid.
Reliable, Powerful,
Prompt and cheap.
Sold by Druggists
everywhere.

Apollinaris
Pure "In Healthful World-wide Agreeable Refreshing Use."
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

I KEEP COOL
Inside, outside, and all the way through.
Hires' Root Beer
This great Temperance drink is as healthful as it is pleasant. Try it.

Guardian's Sale.
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the request of the said county, the following property of S. C. Dean, a minor, to-wit: One-third undivided interest in a vacant lot lying between 30 and 40 feet wide, 100 feet long, and 100 feet deep, situated on the corner of Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., being 21 feet front, running back equal width 70 to 80 feet, and 100 feet deep, and 100 feet wide, and education of said minor. Terms cash. July 25-26, 1933. W. H. DEAN, Guardian.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE. All persons indebted to the Atlanta Provision and Commission Company, which is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, and which is now in liquidation, are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned, Receiver of said company, at the office of the Receiver, 100 North Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia, on or before the 25th day of August, 1933. All claims must be supported by proper vouchers and receipts. The undersigned is a duly qualified Receiver of said company, and is authorized to receive and pay claims on behalf of the creditors of said company. W. H. DEAN, Receiver.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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Chicago—Columbia Hotel.
Chicago—Hotel Mecca.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier, or by mail, to the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Congress will convene an extra session at the City of Atlanta, and will be the most important session of congress since the war. Its proceedings will be of interest to every household in America.
The Constitution has made special arrangements for the most complete and elaborate congressional reports that will be found in any other southern newspaper. Under the direction of our regular correspondent, who will have charge of a corps of able assistants, every detail of national legislation will be carefully watched and reported through the columns of The Constitution.
The Daily Constitution should find its way to every home in Georgia and the surrounding states during the session of congress. The cost of the paper during the several months' proceedings is a mere trifle and will be worth in the completeness of the returns yielded, one hundred times the amount paid for it.
No southern newspaper will attempt to compete with the completeness of our reports.
If you are not already a subscriber, send your name at once to the publisher, so that you may be receiving the paper regularly by the time congress meets. Don't wait for every day's delay in a loss which injures you more than anybody else.

ATLANTA, GA., July 25, 1893.

The Views of ex-Moses Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison, who is one of various republican Moses that led the country into the financial wilderness, is credited with remarking that he sees "no Moses at present who will lead the business world out of its Egyptian darkness."

But from what does the darkness emanate? The republican situation has not changed. Republican legislation is still intact. The laws that Mr. Harrison and his party left with us are still in force. No man has laid violent hands upon them. We still have the McKinley law and its supplements, and we still have the republican Sherman law, by means of which, according to the confession of its author, the republican goldbugs were enabled to purchase the support of the silver mining interest. The country is still enjoying the benefits of the leadership of Moses Harrison and Moses Sherman.

It is interesting to know, therefore, what the ex-Moses of the republicans would have. He has ventured, in the midst of the heated term, to put forth a statement which has been sent forth to the press in skeleton form. It is worthy of note that the remedy which the ex-Moses of the republicans suggests is precisely that which is urged by the agents of the gold trust, and by a number of so-called democrats who are anxious to play the part of Moses while the goldbugs manage the stage machinery and touch off the red fire at the proper moment in order to make the exhibition more impressive. Mr. Harrison's remedy is a very simple one. It is repudiation of the democratic platform in all its vital parts. This is the remedy the goldbugs would apply, and it is the remedy which a few democrats are urging in the hope and belief that they are catering to the administration.

The democratic platform declares that the party will put in operation a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Harrison says that the only way to put an end to the "Egyptian darkness" is to repudiate this pledge. The democratic platform declares that there shall be unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a parity with each other. The agents of the gold trust say that the only way out of our difficulties is to repudiate that pledge and strike silver from our currency as money of final payment.

It will be seen that the republican Moses and the goldbug programme run together and coalesce at a convenient point, so that if they can get aid and support enough in congress they will have no difficulty in wiping out all that is vital or potent in the democratic platform.

It is true that the crusade against the democratic tariff pledge has not assumed an aggressive shape, but that is simply because passing events have tended to throw the tariff issue somewhat in the background. But at the proper moment the movement to repudiate the tariff pledge will take shape, and it will be pushed even more vigorously than the effort to compel the democratic party to repudiate the pledge of Metallism, which effort has now reached a stage of acute violence.

The most wonderful fact about the whole business is that those who agree with Mr. Harrison and the goldbugs,

depend on their ability to carry out their purposes by the aid of congressmen elected on the democratic platform. Never before in the history of parties has this situation been paralleled.

The Platform Stands.
We print in another place a letter from a prominent citizen of Jefferson county in regard to a little piece of gossip which he finds in The Augusta Evening News. Certain newspapers are full of this kind of gossip, and our correspondent would be properly indignant if there were any basis of fact for such publications.

But there is no basis for them whatever. They are unwarranted. They have nothing to go upon. The idea that is sought to be conveyed by these newspapers and individuals that pretend to represent Mr. Cleveland's views is the president's regard for the country and the democratic platform, and his personal desires as of more importance than the desires of the people. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cleveland, by accepting the nomination of the party endorsing the platform and pledged his best efforts to carrying out its demands.

His attitude toward the platform is that of every individual who is a democrat. If he renounces the platform or any part of it, he renounces the party to just that extent, and to just that extent, he ceases to be a democrat. In this respect, the president is on a level with all other democrats. They and he are to be measured by the platform, which, until another official declaration is made, remains the standard by which democrats are to be judged as well as guided.

The piece of gossip which our Louisville subscriber sends us is cut from the cloth of what a hundred other rumors are made. They are not only baseless, but they are doing an immense amount of damage. The letter of our correspondent emphasizes the warning uttered in these columns the other day. The people all over Georgia and the south—the home and sinew of the democracy—are growing restless and uneasy over the curious efforts of the newspapers and individuals to convince them that the democratic president is preparing to flout the democratic platform, that the administration is in league with goldbuggery, and that democratic congressmen are to be dragged into endorsing measures dictated by Wall street and the money-lender element of the northeast.

We have protested against these unauthorized publications on many occasions, but our protests have been in vain. They have gone to such an extent that an effort now seems to be in progress to prepare the public mind for the shock that it will receive when the rumors develop into facts. There seems to be a determined purpose in various quarters to convince the people that the democratic party has gone to pieces in high places.

Shrinking from the contemplation of the results that must ensue so far as the democratic party of the south is concerned, The Constitution has maintained, and it will continue to maintain until the contrary fact develops before its very eyes, that the pledges of the democratic platform will be carried out; that no democrat will be influenced amounts to anything will be found upon the ground; and that the democratic leaders will remain true to the interests of the people.

Meanwhile, the element that has been striving to divide and destroy the democratic party in the south is busy at work and it is using the statements made in democratic papers as a lever to tear the people away from their allegiance to the democratic party.

Let every democratic party join all the rest in telling the voters of the country that the democratic congress, backed by the democratic administration, will carry out the pledges of the democratic platform to the letter.

The Duke's Indebtedness.
That excellent duke who came over here and who tasted the delightful benefits of American hospitality has returned to his ancestral castles and has accepted, by cable from a New York paper some further American hospitality which is to be contained in a popular expression of a fund for his benefit.

It is, doubtless, a great pleasure to the American people to entertain foreigners of distinguished note; but it is scarcely apparent that we should have to entertain them after they have left this country.

Indeed, the duke made an excellent impression here; his appearance was the signal for a splendid social entertainment everywhere he appeared, and in one western city, for instance, he was received with royal honors, as befitting his state; but it still does not appear that this country should raise a fund to liquidate the duke's indebtedness. It is not a country given to countenancing the vagaries of royalty; why, therefore, should we pension the duke?

It is altogether a matter of sentiment, and a few sentimental newspapers are foremost in bringing the duke to the front.

We shall expect them, later, to ask congress to make an appropriation for him.

About Advice to Farmers.

It is very cheering to hear from such representative weekly newspapers as The Talbotton New Era that the farmers in that county are getting so far ahead on the bread and meat question.

It is a question in which all the farmers of Georgia are interested, and one in which they are happily, taking an interest which manifests itself in a marked reduction of the cotton acreage and a replenishing of the farms.

which is being done on the farms; and are bolstering up that work in their columns.

The Georgia farmers, be it said, are beginning to be more practical than heretofore, and they are "stretching out," as it were, to greater lengths.

The Situation in a Nutshell.

We clip from our esteemed contemporary, The Talbotton New Era, the following statement which expresses, in terms about as brief as possible, the situation as regards the assembling of congress.

The democrats will open their shop for business on the 7th of next month and if we expect smooth sailing for the future we must not hesitate in keeping our promises to the voters. We are satisfied the promises will be kept.

This is a clear statement of the situation, and we heartily agree with it in all that it says. There is no doubt that there will be trouble ahead if the democratic party listens to the music of the sirens who are endeavoring to lure the party away from its path of duty. If, on the other hand, the pledges of the party are redeemed, there is no power on top of earth that can interfere with its long continued control of the political destiny of the country.

We join our Talbotton contemporary, which is one of the best of our weekly exchanges, in the belief that all will be well, and that every pledge will be honestly kept. The democratic party has never deceived the people, and it will not do so now that it is in authority for the first time since the war. It will keep the faith, it will be true to its pledges, it will maintain its honor, and the people will be better off after it has demonstrated its purpose to carry out every promise that was made to shake loose the coils of the republican Old Man of the Sea, who has been riding the republic to destruction for a quarter of a century.

Our dingling philosophy. The duke drove the state. Enjoyed this life in a bash, And now, he feels he ought to Enjoy the country's cash.

Editor Sutton, of The Montgomery Monitor, continues his interesting anecdotes of eminent Georgians. They make one of the most interesting features of his interesting paper.

The name of Jug Tavern has been changed to "Whisper." Jug Tavern always was a stem-winder.

Fernor Barrett's paper, The Wilkes News, speaking of gubernatorial candidates, says: "A. S. Clay, of Marietta, president of the student body of the Georgia Institute, is in the state. If he is called to the executive chair he will make an able governor."

Of Congressman Lawson's work The Wilkes News says: "Congressman Lawson has made one of the most acceptable members from Georgia. He is able, conservative and attends closely to business. We doubt he will have any opposition, if he desires to return for a third term."

Congressman Russell announces his platform to The Albany News and Advertiser. Here it is: "This is a democratic administration and democrats should hold office."

This is the view The Fayetteville News takes of it: "There is nothing that would sound better than Senator Northern and Governor Gray. It is not only sound, but with such a bill added to these noble men's names would speak volumes for our state."

The Milledgeville Chronicle refers to Hon. Robert Whithield as "the next congressman from this district."

The Dahlonega Nugget says that "the scales of justice would hang evenly in the northern district with Howard Thompson as judge and 'Buck' Candler as solicitor general."

The Boston World announces that it had a call recently from "a real live congressman, but, alas! he was dead." It was one of the press gang and is never heard from when in a newspaper office.

Some of the south Georgia newspapers are still writing columns of editorials on political recognition for south Georgia. These editorials, however, are mainly directed against the republican party, and are of no account. There is more abuse of Atlanta than there is demand for "south Georgia recognition."

LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Peter J. Cline, "the leader and controller," has an oversight of great dimensions in reputation. If you can't find him for him to be a monopoly of.

Worth County Local: The melon crop is about laid by and are considered very good, so fodder-pulling and cotton picking is next.

Valdosta Telescope: Banks are falling all over the state, and every one is crying hard times, but marrying and giving in marriage goes merrily on. Is it because misery loves company?

Fayetteville News: The report that Mr. De Davis, of Shaker's district, died last Saturday is untrue. He was in town last Wednesday and when he was asked about his resurrection he stated "that he heard of his death but knew it was false as soon as he heard of it."

Bainbridge Herald: A few days ago a certain young man was found on the highway in Obitown seemingly speechless. When examined closely, it was found that he was a big, burly, clumsy fellow. The noise made by him was similar to that of the mosquito, though considerably louder. The fishermen finally beat them off with sticks and bows, but they made things lively for them for a while.

A family of seven negroes, all of one height and looking so nearly alike as to make it hard to distinguish them apart, are said to live in Liberty county.

Macon Evening News: The convicts should be kept under the control of the state and made to work the public roads. We hope that the legislature will abolish the present system at the earliest possible date.

Savannah News: The system of leasing convicts is a bad one in whatever light it is viewed. It ought to be abolished in every state in which it exists. Public sentiment is against it. As long, however, as it exists, there should be regulations for the government of convict camps that would make it impossible for the convicts to commit revolting or any other kind of crimes in the communities in which their camps are located. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be many years before the leasing system will be abandoned. The convicts should be kept in the state and they should be employed upon the roads and other public works.

HOW TO HELP HARD TIMES.

Lithonia New Era: The way to help the hard times over is to keep what little money we have in the circulation. If you can't pay all your bills, pay as many as you can, and if you can't pay all of one bill, pay a little at a time.

Hustler of Rome: Hold your grip, be patient, and smiling front, pay all you can. If you are in debt, be as indulgent as possible if you are a creditor, help each other in every way, show all the favors you can, and everything will come out all right in the fall.

Adel News: Show wise and economical management in your home affairs and better times are bound to prevail. In the meantime, we must wait on congress, but should not sit idly by and expect everything from congress or anybody else. It is the man who hustles for himself that invariably gets there.

THE LYNCHING QUESTION.

Valdosta Telescope: Bill Art wisely remarks that lynching will not cease until the outrages are stopped.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Master Shallow.
The king's great rule and release, You had not Falstaff's life and love, Nor yet Jane Night-Wind's peace; And yet, dear friend, you did one deed— Where deeds were scarce, you did one— You entertained him in his need— Jack Falstaff of the Board!

How! Master Shallow—you who were "In some authority," Did you have much great cheer to spare To make him welcome— Who brought to you Randolph's red nose And Pistol's valor great; Did "Davy's" short-legged fowls disclose "The man-of-war's" estate?

Dear Master Shallow! how we think Of you, who read our Will! And with Jack's raw recruits we drink From every rimpied rill!

Where once we heard by your hail so great The bluff and roared "Goodnight!" And, posting to the king's state, "Owed you his thousand pounds!"

Poor friends! And yet, such friends as knew The ill of human life, That gave to us the happy dew— That rainbowed all the strife! So that, great Master Shallow, we See where great joy abounds, And, for poor Falstaff's sake, to thee Give back thy thousand pounds!

Knox college has made Eugene Field an A. M., and an exchange suggests that if the student body of the Georgia Institute could make him a P. M., Field would have the whole day to himself.

Our dingling philosophy. The duke drove the state. Enjoyed this life in a bash, And now, he feels he ought to Enjoy the country's cash.

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SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

In the course of judicial trials, sometimes rich, rare and curious cases are docketed. A negro, named Ray, being tried by the justice court, charged with the offense of perjury. The presiding justice was the only white man in the courtroom, and the prosecuting attorney, remarked that the court being a witness he would dissolve court and give in his testimony. Vacating his judicial seat, he proceeded to give evidence, and after testifying and undergoing a searching examination, the court remarked: "This court will now resolve itself into a court and resume the case." The jury, however, returned the judgment of the court, which was that the defendant be confined in jail or give bond for his appearance at the next term of the superior court.

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are growing. With this enormous saving in the cost of raising cotton, the farmer is in a condition that is much better than that of the cotton planter in the average crop of cotton, even if it does not bring an average price.

Mr. Sam Garrett, of Talbotton, is now in a state of distress. He was chasing dogs in a field with a pet dog, when, greatly to his surprise, the dog abandoned pursuit of the hogs and savagely attacked his master. Mr. Garrett, however, thought nothing of the bite until next morning, when the dog showed unmistakable signs of madness and had to be shot.

Mr. Garrett is now quite uneasy about the result of the bite.

SOME OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

The Boston World tells of a woman who had been adjudged insane and placed in jail because there was no room for her in the asylum. The woman was twenty years old, and yet was confined with a score of prisoners with absolutely no accommodations, not even separate from the others.

In Valdosta a woman was adjudged insane in a justice court on Thursday last. It was brought on in the evidence that her husband had been in the habit of chaining her at home when he happened to be absent.

THE PLATFORM PLANKS.

Lithonia New Era: The financial plank and every other plank in the Chicago national platform should be carried out to the letter.

Sparta Ishmael: Southern democratic congressmen should oppose the platform plank in the Chicago platform. The platform plank in section 7 of the Chicago platform. Anything less than an honest carrying out of that plank of the platform would result in the loss of party prestige if not party supremacy.

Pike County Journal: Our democratic leaders—President Cleveland included—gave public utterance to principles which were incorporated in the democratic platform at Chicago. That platform is the constitution and by-laws of the democratic party today. On that it asked the suffrage of the people, and on that it was overruled by the people. The proposition now is to put as much of that platform into law as possible.

Chester News: Swearing may give relief to a man's conscience, but it doesn't bring back the excursion boat the sweeper has missed.

Plymouth: The only suspicion of crookedness in heaven came about when an astronomer discovered that some of the stars had been fixed.

Buffalo Courier: An elevator boy's contrariness can't last very long. There are too many people to call him down if he keeps it up.

Life: "What a pretty sailor suit your little Willie has, Mrs. Simmons. And Willie, where shall you wear it?" "I think mamma expects to take me on your yacht."

Troy Press: Dinkus—"You say you know how a dozen persons who owe all they have to the world, and who work much harder than the philosopher?" Dinkus—"Humph! He is not. He's a dealer in mortgages."

Boston Transcript: Dr. Pultz—"But, my dear sir, I never promised you that I would bring about a cure for your rheumatism. I have done my best; the practice of medicine is not an exact science." Patient (looking at the bill)—"Not exact, but exacting."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

What About the Platform?
Editor Constitution—The following clipping is from The Augusta Evening News: "It is stated here that Representative Bland, of Missouri, father of the Bland silver bill of 1878, and chairman of the committee on coinage, has been asked to resign his seat in the next house, and to be succeeded by Mr. Cleveland. Cleveland has made it plain to Mr. Bland that he will not resign his seat, and that he will remain in the house until the committee would be controlled by anti-silver men."

Some of the south Georgia newspapers are still writing columns of editorials on political recognition for south Georgia. These editorials, however, are mainly directed against the republican party, and are of no account. There is more abuse of Atlanta than there is demand for "south Georgia recognition."

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SNAP SHOTS FROM TEXAS.

Sam Small White While on the Wing in the Lone Star State.
Houston, Tex., July 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—When one of the "old Georgians" enters the office of the capital here he is apt to come face to face with genial George McGlinchey, the former famous boniface of the old H. I. Kimball house in Atlanta. He was the prime landlord of the city in those XXX days of the late '70s, when Atlanta was a thriving and throbbing city, and the first works of the present greatness. George is still partial to the Georgia boys and mentions as one of the chief episodes of his career the pleasure he took in welcoming the late Henry Grady and his party to the famous old Kimball house of which George was master in the old Kimball days. He makes diligent inquiry after the friends of those days and talks so affectionately of them that I have a notion that one of these years McGlinchey will want to come back to Atlanta and hear his last "Home, Sweet Home" among his old cronies of the Gate City.

This hotel is located on the site of the capital of the republic, and hence the city of Houston is the city of the republic. McGlinchey boarded in the hotel, the original McGlinchey, the son of the late President Sam Houston and we dined in the "hall of the house of representatives." In those days the old Texans would put up at the hotel and McGlinchey would regale one of the old stories of the old republic. McGlinchey was a character in the old capital and the new-born republic. But today all vestiges of the old capital are gone and a fine modern hotel, dazies the straggling old Texas when he comes to town "for the first time in twenty years."

GREEN SPOTS TO FLOOD ATLANTA.

The City's New Waterworks Will Be Turned On Today.

FIRST WATER FROM CHATTAHOOCHEE

A full story of the latest and greatest undertaking Atlanta has known—All about the Water System of the City.

Early this morning, the wheel of the giant engine out at the pumping station of the new waterworks will turn, and the first gush of water from the Chattahoochee ever sent through the city's water system will pulsate with swelling pressure beneath the busy streets of Atlanta.

This day marks an epoch in the history of the City of the South.

The work on the new waterworks is about finished. Every pipe has been put in its proper place; every trench has been dug and filled again; every colossal engine has been adjusted; every connection has been made—all is ready for the water to be turned on.

And it will be turned on today for the first time.

Engineer Clayton and Superintendent Richards, who have had the work of constructing the new waterworks in their hands and charge, are smiling in happy elation at the prospect. They are pardonably proud of their work. They ought to be proud of it. There is not a city in the country with another system of water supply like it, and all Atlanta will be proud of it when its completeness, its scope of usefulness is fully known.

A bold and rushing river to start with, a giant battery of pumping engines to push that river's stream aside and over seven miles of hills and valleys to the noisy din of the big city, a beautiful and spacious reservoir midway between the river and the city, where a relay of pressure is engaged by another giant engine, a complete and perfect system of filtering to purify and cleanse the water before it is brought to the city to be consumed—all these things make Atlanta's new waterworks just what Atlanta wanted them, the best in the land.

But these are the questions the citizens of Atlanta ask day and night:

When will the water be turned on?

What kind of water will it be, when it comes?

What kind of pressure will we have in the city, and how many gallons a day can we use?

The answer—the accurate and studied answer to these questions makes a story that cannot fail to interest every citizen just at this period of the year when the heated term is drying up all streams that are not by nature permanent, and causing men and beast and shrub and tree to sivel and wilt beneath the blistering rays of a July sun.

A Constitution reporter was detached yesterday to make a trip over the entire system of the new waterworks for the purpose of getting at the direct and certain answer to just such questions as these. It is an all day's trip over the line of the water, with any time allowed to study the details of arrangement and system along the way. So, with Engineer Clayton as guide, the reporter started out bright and early and spent the entire day following the water in its trail from the Chattahoochee to the city.

And, in brief, these are the answers to the questions above set forth:

The water will be turned on today for the first time.

At first, it will be slightly muddy, in spite of the filtering, because the river is muddy and swollen by recent rains and the basin of the reservoir is new and unsettled; but this will be only a temporary evil.

The domestic pressure in all parts of the city will be 105 pounds to the square inch, which means a stream of water would be thrown 225 feet straight in the air if the water was free to burst out at any point along the service. In case of fire, the pressure will instantly be run up to 165 pounds to the square inch, which means that a stream of water would be sent more than 300 feet in the air at any point when let free.

The engines will furnish ten millions of gallons a day.

Only to Run in Dry Time.

At present, the engines of the new waterworks will only be run during the dry.

They have not been turned over to the city by the Holly Manufacturing Company yet, and until this is done, they cannot be run day and night too. They will just be used in connection with the engines and the power of the old waterworks to supply the demand that is made by the increasing consumption of water and the demand in the city. It will probably be four or five weeks before the old waterworks will be given up entirely, and the new relied upon to furnish all the water for the city.

Ninety Million Gallons.

Nearly two weeks ago, the water was turned into the reservoir from the river.

Since that time the engines out at the river station have been kept busy with the steady work of driving the stream of the Chattahoochee towards Atlanta, pouring it into the twenty-acre basin of the reservoir.

There is, up to date, about ninety million gallons of water in the reservoir ready to be turned out to the city at a moment's notice, and still the reservoir is not half full. It will hold more than two hundred million gallons.

One hundred and seventy million gallons will be the measure up to which the reservoir will be kept continuously.

Such are the facts about the new waterworks that so particularly interest the citizens of Atlanta today.

A Picture Fair to See.

Surely, one of the prettiest sights to be seen around Atlanta is the picture presented by the reservoir of the new waterworks.

Located far out to the north of the city, upon the historic hills where armies clashed in time of war, and just far enough away from the busy streets to be lost in the solitude of rural shades, the lake—

is nothing short of a lake—stretches out over twenty acres of elevated land.

A great boulevard encircles the lake, and upon this are iron posts holding in place a wicket fence on both sides, making it a perfect lane around the reservoir. Grasses have been sown around the basin, and it is beginning to be carpeted with verdant lawns and green slopes.

On all sides of the reservoir are deep ravines or towering hills, all dense with the shade of great oaks and other trees, vines and wild flowers, and all in all, it is a picturesque place—picturesque as can be found in this region of Georgia in its rural grandeur.

"I point you to the beautiful going out," remarked Engineer Clayton to the Constitution reporter passing all this fine scenery, "so that on our return from the river I may show you every path of the water, every turn of the piping—all that is useful."

Out to the River Banks.

It is a seven-mile drive from Atlanta, the nearest route to the Chattahoochee river where the water connection is made for Atlanta's new waterworks. It was high noon when the Constitution reporter and Engineer Clayton reached that point.

The approach to the station is down a steep incline. There nestling beside the banks of the river is a spacious new brick building, with a towering chimney resembling those one sees in the smoky old Birmingham of England. The very inspiration, to one as the approach is made is such as to realize the grand scope of Atlanta's latest and greatest enterprise.

But a sound obtrudes the stillness of the valley, and, but for the beating pulsations of steam from the escape valves of the great engines within, one would scarce believe this scene of industry were alive.

But on entering the building, the sight changes. There in full view are two mammoth machines, engines which surpass the very loftiest dream of Hercules, steadily moving on and on, so easily, so noiselessly, so powerful withal that the wonder is that man could compass even in imagination the adjustment so accurate and so fine.

The big driving wheels simply roll over and over slowly, with incomparable force, while engineers like old babies stand high upon the machinery pouring in oil and rubbing up the shining rods.

These wheels are sixteen feet in diameter. They weigh 38,000 pounds, and it took a whole car to bring them to the city. With every revolution they throw 329 gallons of water four miles into the reservoir. They make eighteen revolutions to the minute.

The first of these engines that confronts one on entering the building is named George Hillier, for the distinguished member of the water board when it was decided to have the new works. The other is named Howell C. Erwin, who was also a leading factor in moving in this direction on behalf of Atlanta, and a member of the water commission. There has been space left for another of these great engines, should it ever be necessary to have one for the supply of the city.

Engineer Hoyt and Engineer Haffey keep watch over these giants, and under their splendid guidance they are kept as bright and shining as though they were simple little playthings.

Following the Water.

Leaving the station beside the river a long, broad, graded drive allows one full advantage of a splendid opportunity to follow in every track of the water, dashing along with tremendous pressure towards the thirsting city.

Up the steep incline the huge aqueduct pipe thirty inches in diameter, plows its way five feet under the ground and, in this pipe for four miles, the water, driven by the powerful strokes of the engines, knows no rest until the reservoir is reached.

The city has been presented with all the land that was necessary to secure the boulevard drive along the route of the great pipe and it is being graded by the county engineers.

It is a beautiful drive and in time is sure to become one of the popular and fashionable drives of the city.

It is nicely graded and is overshadowed in many places by great trees and vines. All along the way there are little art drafts from the main pipe to allow the authorities to clean out the concern from time to time whenever it becomes necessary.

The pipe crosses the Seaboard Air-Line with a siphon and makes a peculiar drive under the road bed, coming up again a few feet away and continuing its journey to the reservoir.

The water enters the reservoir from below. It was a wise scheme on the part of Engineer Clayton to have it so, for the water entering at the bottom of the basin any heavy particles of mud would not rise to the top surface, but would stay at the bottom.

Then having the water to leave the reservoir from the top it is seen that the basin of the reservoir acts itself as a filter, the top water being by necessity clearer and purer than the bottom water.

The Filters Described.

If there is one feature of the waterworks more interesting than another it is the filtering department.

After the water leaves the reservoir the pipes lead it to these filters. There is a great brick house built for the filters. It is a thing of the system distinct and significant and important. The water first enters what are known as alum tanks. The alum takes a hand in the work by collecting the particles of mud and dirt so that the filters can get in their work more perfectly. Thus in a half muddy and a half clear condition the water enters the eight great iron tubes which are the filters.

The filters consist of charcoal and coarse sand. Through these the water soaks, and when it comes out it is clear and pure and ready for the final pump into the city.

It is sent hurrying from the filters into what is known as the clear water basin, this being a large curved basin holding 1,000,000 gallons that empties the water from this basin takes it direct to the last engine in the spacious building just at hand, where the finishing power is given and the water is sent two miles and a half into the city by a pressure of 165 pounds.

It is sent hurrying in this house is more powerful even than the two out at the river. It must be so, because the pressure is given by it by the city.

It must throw the water into Atlanta with sufficient power to pilot a stream over the highest building and also meet the grade, the difference of elevation between the level of the reservoir and the carshed in the city of Atlanta.

Leaving the last station, the water makes its way to the city by a thirty-inch pipe to North Avenue, where a branch connection is made east and west.

Then with a twenty-inch pipe it comes on to the heart of the city by way of

WILL MAKE BRICKS.

Barney White, a Murderer Who Broke Jail, Recaptured and Safe.

HE HELPED TO KILL LARKIN NIX.

After Conviction and Sentence He Got Away, and Went to Mississippi, but Made a Mistake in Not Staying.

Barney White, who was mixed up in the lynching of old man Nix in Mitchell county a year and a half ago, was brought to Atlanta yesterday from Florida. He was tried and convicted of murder in Mitchell county court in March, 1892, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. His lawyers made a motion for a new trial, but before it came on for a hearing White escaped.

Nix's murder had been an exceedingly brutal one and to hasten the capture of White the governor offered a reward of \$200 for his arrest.

White had a relative named Mize, who was going to see a Miss Nix, daughter of Larkin Nix. The father believed that Mize's intentions were not honorable and ordered Mize to stay away from the house. A quarrel ensued and Nix shot Mize.

Some of Mize's relatives went to the Nix home, took the old man and started off with him, saying that they were going to put him in jail, but after dragging him for a long distance they shot him to death.

That was in October, 1891. The murder caused great excitement in the county. White was convicted the following March, but as stated above, he escaped. He went to Mississippi and after staying there for some months went to Okla. and got work in a phosphate mine. A few days ago he went to the home of his brother-in-law in Seawane county, Florida, and while there was arrested by Sheriff Hawkins, of the county. The sheriff knew that there was the arrival of his son was able to take the trip home. It was his last journey, however, and after laying his wreath of flowers on the graves of the confederate soldiers he went back to breathe out his spirit.

General Holtzclaw remained in the city for several days and while standing in the Kimball house one day received a stroke of apoplexy. The arrival of his son was able to take the trip home. It was his last journey, however, and after laying his wreath of flowers on the graves of the confederate soldiers he went back to breathe out his spirit.

During his visit to Atlanta the weight of General Holtzclaw was in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds. Colonel Calhoun, who had always been a warm personal friend of the general and who rode with him over the city during his visit, called attention to his weight and remarked that he was very fat.

"Yes," said he, "I am too fat. I can't account for my size and I have tried every way to reduce it."

General Holtzclaw's boyhood home and birthplace of this gallant general was fifty hours in having him with her on her last journey. He was not unwise or over-ambitious, but he was a man who was born where his earliest ones were. Georgia mourns deeply, therefore, with Alabama in the sad bereavement which has fallen upon the general, and the resolutions which were passed by the confederate veterans last night voice the sentiment of the entire community.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following are the resolutions presented by Colonel Calhoun last night and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heard with profound sorrow and regret of the death of General J. T. Holtzclaw. Only a few months ago, our last Memorial Day, in response to the invitation of the Ladies' Memorial Association, he came to Atlanta, and, as a man, a mature manhood and fine with the memories of our comrades who had gone before, and whose names were on the roll of the soil of his native state. In the presence of a very large assemblage of our people he delivered the annual oration, and we can never forget how beautifully and how bravely he spoke of the services of our men who participated in defense of the south, their bravery, their privations, their patriotic devotion to the cause of their country, and how he touched the hearts of thousands of the vast audience present and brought tears to the eyes of the old veterans who, with him, had survived the great conflict, and who had seen the general in the army, and who had seen him in the society with his old friends and comrades, but in the midst of these pleasures was suddenly and without warning stricken with a disease which proved fatal, and now all that is mortal of this noble man rests in the land he loved so well, and his spirit is with the dead heroes of the south whose virtues he so eloquently portrayed.

As an expression of the sentiments of this organization, be it

Resolved, That in the death of General Holtzclaw the confederate soldiers lost a true friend and comrade, the south a gallant soldier and patriotic son, the state an able man and a faithful public official, and his family a devoted and loving father.

Resolved, 2. That our sympathy be extended to all who have been bereaved by his untimely death.

Resolved, 3. That the papers of Atlanta and Montgomery be requested to publish these resolutions, and that the secretary transmit a copy to the family.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were handed down yesterday afternoon:

Wright vs. Schofield, from Crawford. Affirmed.

Hall vs. Morrison, from Dade. Reversed.

McMahon vs. Mitchell, from Dade. Affirmed.

Smith vs. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, from Floyd. Affirmed.

Bail vs. Mabry, from Polk. Reversed.

Thompson vs. Ray, from Campbell. Affirmed.

Perguson vs. Etchison, from Heard. Affirmed.

Hill vs. Lewis, from Greene. Reversed.

Joseph vs. Continental Jersey Works, from Baldwin. Affirmed.

Catterson vs. Evans & Turner, from Wilkinson. Affirmed.

Holts vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., from Taylor. Reversed.

National Bank of Columbus vs. Leonard, from Talbot. Reversed.

Hall vs. Carlisle, from Talbot. Affirmed.

McCrory vs. Grandy, from Talbot. Affirmed.

First National Bank of Cordelle vs. Adams, from Chattahoochee. Affirmed.

Thornton vs. Marshall, from Taylor. Affirmed.

Heas vs. Woods, from Sumter. Affirmed.

Harrison vs. Baldwin, from Macon. Reversed.

Southern Railway News Company vs. Russell, from Sumter. Affirmed.

Smith vs. Deese, from Worth. Affirmed.

Harrell vs. Griffin, from Lowndes. Affirmed.

Green Lumber Company vs. Leitner, from De Kalb. Reversed.

Brunswick Light and Water Company vs. Gale, from Glynn. Reversed.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

A NICKEL CAUSED IT.

Five Cents Produced a Revengful Feeling in a Seven-Year-Old Negro.

CAUSED HIM TO SET A HOUSE ON FIRE.

Caused the Department to Be Called Out, and While Out the Firemen Caused a Runaway.

A nickel produced results wholly out of proportion to its size or value yesterday afternoon. First it lit a terrible fire in the small breast of diminutive J. Willie Robinson, colored, aged seven years. One of J. Willie's acquaintances, Mary Winston, over him a nickel and refused to pay it. This caused his young blood to burn with anger and pine for revenge. He saturated the house of his enemy with coal oil and set fire to it.

That was a fire alarm and the firemen ran dashing through the streets. On Alabama street as the firemen were rushing to the fire they collided with a melon wagon and scattered canteloupes far and wide. They got to the house and saved it from burning after a hard fight—all on account of a nickel.

J. Willie will long be remembered at police headquarters where he established a reputation for being not only the youngest prisoner ever entertained by the city, but for being the most unmanageable one. He wanted to lick Call Officer Beavers and said he would do so if the latter dared accuse him of arson.

J. Willie lives in the rear of Woodward avenue with the fire was of incendiary origin, which fact was self-evident as the front of the house was still wet with oil. J. William was suspected, but indignantly repelled the insinuation, and with all the dignity of his seven years, declared that he could lick the man or woman who said he set fire to the house.

He soon afterwards confessed the act, however, and was carried to police station, where he was locked up during yesterday afternoon. Last night he was released upon the promise of his grandmother that she would already stated. He was too young to prosecute.

Going out to the fire hook and ladder company hit a melon wagon and scattered canteloupes far and wide, already stated. This caused a horse to run away. Down Alabama street at a mad pace the horse dashed, running from the street to the sidewalk, where for a row of nearly fifty yards the frightened animal kept up its flight. A gentleman leaped out in front of the horse and attempted to stop it, but was hurled to the pavement and considerably bruised up. The runaway created a great deal of excitement on Alabama street.

MANY WILL ATTEND THE PLAY.

"The Country School" to Be Produced by the Talent of Hapsville Tonight.

"The Country School" will prove a drawing card tonight and a large number of people will go out to Hapsville. The attraction for the purpose of seeing this delightful presentation.

Several rehearsals have occurred, and those who have seen the performance pronounce it the most excellent ever given in the dramatic history of this charming little suburb.

All of the characters are well sustained and the play will vividly call to mind the old school life in Georgia as portrayed by Richard Malcolm Johnson, and the other distinguished writers of that period.

Dr. Sid Holland as the small boy of the school will no doubt prove the star of the evening, for there are many others who will share with him the honors of the occasion.

Round trip tickets will be sold for 25 cents, which is also the price of admission. Trains will leave the Whitehall street crossing this afternoon at 6:10 and 7:20 o'clock. The morning passenger will leave the Union passenger depot at 6:35. In addition to the farce refreshments will be served, and the occasion will be one of rare good cheer and amusement. The train, returning from Hapsville will reach the city about 11 o'clock.

The play is for the benefit of the Hapsville Episcopal church, and its object, aside from its merit, will no doubt attract a large crowd tonight.

Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Harkins' specialties, showing their great popularity over all others.

THE FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fixed upon these famous Harkins' specialties, and you will find them all in one place. The factory is located in the city of Harkins, and is the only place where the specialties are made. The factory is a large building, and is the only place where the specialties are made. The factory is a large building, and is the only place where the specialties are made.

To Remodel Our Store...

THE ARCHITECT has now in hand plans for extensive alterations on our building—a new front, another story, etc.—and he informs us that he will commence tearing down inside of the next twenty days. Now, to take the roof off our building and expose our goods would be ruinous. Therefore, commencing tomorrow morning, we will offer

Such Wonderful Bargains...

As Atlanta has never before heard of. We place the bare facts before the people, and we look for crowds from tomorrow morning on, and for the next twenty days.

A Plain Talk.

We're in the nine-hole, and we acknowledge it. It is absolutely necessary that we should close our immense stock in the NEXT TWENTY days, AN ORDINARY FEAT for us IN ORDINARY TIMES, but these are extraordinary times, and we are compelled to resort to extraordinary means to accomplish our purpose. We'll do it, too, if the people have any money left and their proverbial shrewdness has not left them. You know the HIGH GRADE and ULTRA STYLE for which our men and boys' suits are noted—None better in the world's markets.

We are going, to sacrifice them, give them to the people at a mere tithe of what they cost to manufacture; and in this connection we wish to remind prospective beneficiaries of this sale that the first comers will fare the best. This great sale includes our entire stock of Hats and Furnishings, as well as Clothing.

ROSEMAN BROS

15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

The only manufacturers of clothing in the South dealing direct with the consumer. No Branch House in this City.

